

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 6 No. 1

April 1939

Gold Pattern Coins of the
United States

Ancient Coins
in the Collection of the
American Numismatic Society

Hard Times Tokens

New Issues

United States
Commemorative Coins

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Vol. 6, No. 1

New York, April, 1939

Whole No. 53

Collection of Rare Gold Coins Being Sold at Auction

THE first part of a New York collection of gold coins, catalogued by Wayte Raymond and J. G. Macallister, was sold at auction, April 12th, in the galleries of J. C. Morgenthau & Co., Inc., 1 West 47th St., New York. Much interest was shown in the rarer United States pieces, the outstanding ones realizing the following prices:

Quarter Eagles

Lot No.			
1	1796	..	\$105.00
2	1796	Stars	210.00
3	1797	.....	225.00
4	1798	.....	160.00

Half Eagles

101	1825	.....	212.50
102	1826	.....	170.00
103	1830	.....	110.00
104	1833	..	135.00
105	1834	With motto ..	140.00
151	1887	.....	152.50

Eagles

Lot No.			
185	1797	Small eagle	100.00
186	1798	over 97 ..	165.00
199	1858	90.00

Double Eagles

338	1887	180.00
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The second part of the collection will be offered May 3rd. It will include a quite complete series of United States gold coins, containing such rarities as Quarter Eagles of 1826, 1848 with CAL over eagle, 1863 and 1875. The rare Half Eagles of 1820, 1821 and 1887. The very rare Eagle of 1933 and rare Double Eagles of 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1921, 1931 and 1932.

The Private Gold Coins to be offered include issues of the Bechtlers of North Carolina, Colorado pieces, Mormon Coins of Utah, California issues from \$5 to \$50, and a splendid specimen of the \$5 gold piece issued in 1849 by the Oregon Exchange Company.

The Renewal of the Small Change in the Dutch East Indies

By H. VAN DER LEEUW
Of the Dutch Royal Mint

IN the spring of 1877 the Netherlands proceeded to substitute the copper coins by bronze, the latter being a metal eminently suitable for coining, because of its hardness and durability, and its pretty hue.



In view of the intensive mechanical and above all chemical process of wearing out, to which especially the copper coins are exposed in regions as the Dutch East Indies, with their very moist tropical climate, the present Mintmaster as well as his predecessor frequently pleaded the desirability to follow suit in the Indies—where since 1854 copper has been used for the coinage of the small change—and to introduce the bronze change there too.

When from an investigation in the beginning of 1935 it appeared that the extant stocks of copper-cents in the Government-cashes consisted for about 75% of impaired and worn out coins, for the greater part unsuitable for further circulation, the Indian Government had to face the necessity to resolve on the coinage of new cents; they wished to avail themselves of this opportunity in order to proceed to the use of the more resistant bronze as coining material, viewing, of course, the composition of the Dutch coining-bronze, viz. 95% copper, 4% tin and 1% zinc.

At first it was the intention of the Indian Government to keep the effigy

of the 1-cent unmodified, thus only changing the metal; but later, on the proposal of the Mintmaster, it was on several grounds decided to combine at the same time the recoinage of the cents with an alteration of their outward appearance.

The diameter of the new coins has been maintained at 23.5 mm. but it was thought advisable to make the bronze cent a little thinner than the copper one, thus obtaining a decrease of weight from 4.8 to 4 gram, also desirable with a view to the higher price of coining bronze. In order to facilitate the withdrawal of the copper cents from circulation, the new coins have moreover been provided with a round central opening of 5.25 mm., so that both kinds of coins can be distinguished at first sight.

The dies for the new cent have been manufactured, as overhead reproduced, after the project of the well-known Dutch medallist J. C. Wienecke.

In the obverse appears an ear of rice around the central opening, the indication of value "1 Ct", the legend "Nederlandsch Indie" (Dutch Indies), the year, the mark of the Utrecht-Mint (Mercury-staff) and that of the present Mintmaster, Dr. W. J. van Heteren (bunch of grapes).

The reverse shows a lotus flower around the opening and above this on the field, the indication of value in the Malay language, reading: "Se per seratoes roepiah" and for the superscription in the Javanese language, reading: "Se para satoes roepiah." (1/100 guilder).

The pieces are coined in a ring and have a smooth rim. According to provisional estimation about 700 millions

Continued on page 6

Ancient Coins in the Collection of the American Numismatic Society

By SYDNEY P. NOE

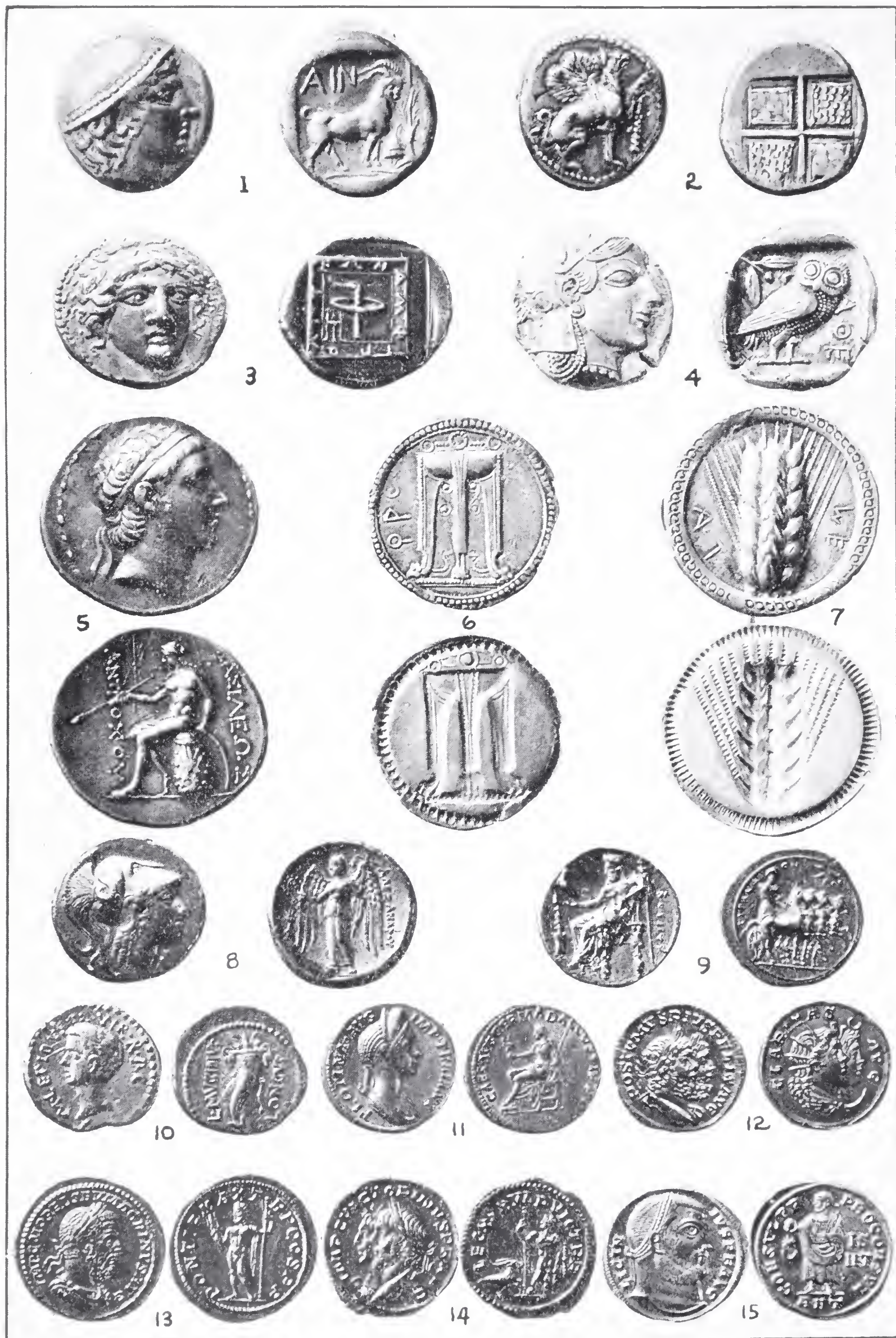
THE cabinet of ancient coins belonging to the American Numismatic Society is far less developed than most of the other departments. Many sections are entirely untouched or have but a bare beginning so that it is difficult to know where to start in describing what there is. The first impression, however, yields to a more hopeful one when the further resources of the Museum disclose themselves, and means of overcoming the scantiness of our showing have been found. Furthermore, there is good reason for hoping that the present poverty may some day be mitigated.

As yet, our collection is weak in numbers and, with a small percentage of exceptions, not high in condition. This latter qualification, it must be admitted, is not true of an outstanding gift received only a few years ago. This gift comprised coins which had been gathered by F. Munroe Endicott of Boston and was presented by Mrs. George Endicott and DeWitt Endicott. It consisted of about one hundred choice Greek coins and one thousand twenty-eight fine Roman coins, chiefly of the Imperial period. Prominent was a selection of the best-preserved specimens from the famous Demanhur hoard of tetradrachms of Alexander the Great—the subject of several studies from the pen of Mr. Newell. Included is the famous tetradrachm published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* in 1919, with the name of Nikokles, the King of Paphos in Cyprus, concealed in the locks of the lion's scalp. At the time the hoard

was discovered, Mr. Endicott was in the American Legation in Cairo. He realized the opportunity offered and selected the finest of the thousands of the coins in this find. The other Greek coins show a like regard for condition and there are superb specimens of the issues of Athens, Metapontum and Velia, the last two probably from the Taranto Hoard of 1911. With the Roman coins, especial attention has been paid to the later Emperors. The portrait gallery which results is truly impressive and there are many striking likenesses of members of the Imperial households. As is natural for a collection formed in Egypt, the issues of Alexandria are well represented—some three hundred seventy-four in number.

Because of the esteem in which well-preserved specimens of Greek coins have always been held, a collection containing even a hundred pieces may be very impressive. Some of the general collections which have been given to the Society from time to time have contained ancient coins. Our real growth must be dated from the time our Museum Building was received—in 1909. We are informed on credible authority that had there been such a home when the famous Benson collection, belonging to a Brooklyn collector, was sold in London (in 1905), it would never have left these shores.

It was in 1909 that the Greek and Roman portion of the Daniel Parrish collection was presented to the Society. It consisted of 143 ancient coins of which all were Greek excepting twenty-



Ancient Coins in A.N.S. Collection.

April, 1939

three Roman and Byzantine. Almost all of these pieces were in choice condition, and among them are such impressive rarities as the tetradrachm of Amphipolis and eleven choice pieces of Syracuse. A heavy percentage consisted of Hellenistic portrait-issues—not less than thirty tetradrachms of Seleucid rulers. The Parrish coins are outstanding in most of the trays to which they have been assigned.

The Mathilda W. Bruce gift included one hundred thirty-four ancient coins; the Isaac Greenwood collection several hundred; the Rachel Barrington collection received in 1927, contained both Greek and Roman items. In 1909 three hundred fifty ancient coins were received as a gift from Mr. Archer M. Huntington. 150 of these were silver—the remainder important bronze issues of Asia Minor.

Looking at the collection as a whole, it is interesting to observe that certain sections have been favored above others. For example there are 172 tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, not counting those mentioned in the Endicott Collection, as well as nine gold staters and two double staters. One of these last was a bequest of Mr. G. A. Kittredge. It was the most important piece in his collection and his will provided for its gift to the Society. Strangely enough we are weak in the Athenian issues as well as in specimens of the coins of Greece proper. For Sicily the representations for Selinus (six) and Syracuse are good and there are eight fine specimens of the Siculo-Punic tetradrachms. The Greek cities of Southern Italy fare even better. There are no less than eighty-six staters of Tarentum; Thurium is well represented with twenty staters and two distaters; there are fifteen staters of Velia, many of them in excellent condition and for Caulonia, there are twelve pieces including one unique incuse stater and an interesting plated piece. Metapontum fares well numerically with thirty-one incuse staters, in-

cluding a number from the Taranto Find, twenty-six issues in double relief and twelve bronze pieces, some of which came from the Martina Franca hoard. Among these are interesting restrikes, pieces from broken dies and specimens showing artist's signatures.

The Roman section has grown steadily although not spectacularly. As early as 1906, the Warren D. Gookin collection containing more than two thousand coins was received.

The year 1937 was made memorable by the gift of the Richard Hoe Lawrence Collection—Roman coins, most of which are not later than Augustus. Not only were there many of the most important of the Consular or Republican issues, but what was most important, every specimen was in superb condition. It will be seen that the Lawrence gift left off where the Roman section of the Endicott began and that together they provide an impressive representation of the coinage of the Romans. As a further supplement to this representation, one hundred fifty aurei, the residue of the Durkee Collection was received in 1938. Within three years our Roman Series has grown to memorable proportions, and some of this excellence carries over into the Byzantine solidi.

In 1917 the collection belonging to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was placed as an indefinite loan by the Morgan Library. In addition to fine Roman coins, this included choice Greek coins as well as Renaissance medals, English coins and modern medals. The Greek coins are of the finest quality and strengthened our Museum where it was weakest. For example, there are five Syracusan dedrachms, as well as one for Athens. The collection drew heavily from two or three important collections sold in Europe about 1905—notably the Strozzi and Hartwig sales. The rare Etruscan issues are splendidly represented and so are the South Italian and Sicilian cities. In the Roman group are many aurei, one unique gold medallion of Constantine and others in bronze, sesterii in

splendid condition and an impressive group of the early **aes signatum**. Some of the more important of these may be seen on the exhibition floor of our Museum at the present time.

In 1917 a long-period loan was received from an important deposit made by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Details concerning one part of this, will be given later because it consisted chiefly of Mohammedan and Indian coins. It included however, a number of Parthian issues as well as a few Indo-Greek pieces which are far from common.

The second portion had been formed by a Mr. Farnum in Egypt and comprised issues of that country almost exclusively. Naturally, the coins of the Ptolemies figure prominently. Of these there are something over 600 pieces of which several are of extreme rarity. Their value is greatly enhanced through the circumstance that they are identified and listed in the fourth volume of Svoronos' monumental work on the coinage of this dynasty. Supplementing the Ptolemaic section are many hundreds of the Alexandrian series with its impressive display of mythological types.

An earlier article attempted to tell of the card file of Greek and Roman coins which so helpfully supplements and minimizes the poverty of our collection. Another invaluable aid is the framed set of British Museum electrotypes. Our collection of plaster casts is growing constantly and the casts used for plates in our monographs have been filed and are available for reference. We have also a small group of counterfeits which often play a prominent role in settling problems of authenticity. We are indebted to Dr. Edwin T. Robinson of Newport for a set of the Becker fabrications in lead. These were presented several years ago and we owe to the same donor the plated coins used by Professor Campbell in his monograph on these interesting records of what are possibly illicit methods of coinage.

The last, but far from being the least of the bulwarks of the section of ancient coins is our exceptionally equipped library and the thorough analysing to which it has been subjected. Any demands which cannot here be satisfied are indeed extraordinary.

Rare Coins in the Collection of the American Numismatic Society

- 1 Aenus. Tetradrachm
 - 2 Teos. Tetradrachm
 - 3 Amphipolis. Tetradrachm
 - 4 Athens. Tetradrachm
 - 5 Syria. Antiochus III. Tetradrachm
 - 6 Croton. Stater
 - 7 Metapontum. Stater
 - 8 Macedon. Alexander III. Double Stater
 - 9 Cyrene. Gold Stater
 - 10 Rome. Lepidus. Aureus
 - 11 Rome. Plotina. Aureus
 - 12 Rome. Postumus. Aureus
 - 13 Rome. Macrinus. Aureus
 - 14 Rome. Victorinus. Aureus
 - 15 Rome. Licinius. Aureus
-

The Renewal of the Small Change in the Dutch East Indies

Continued from page 2

of these new coins will have to be coined during the years 1936-1942 to renew the whole circulation of cents in the Dutch East Indies. This renewal is a measure of paramount importance for the Indian monetary system, especially if it will be followed in due time by a renewal of the copper 2½- and ½-cent-pieces, which will undoubtedly produce a much better outward appearance of the small change than can be boasted of at present.

GOLD PATTERN COINS
of the
UNITED STATES

The figures in parenthesis refer to Adams-Woodin list

FIFTY DOLLAR PIECES



1877 The Wm. Barber design. Type of the 20 Dollar piece. Gold and copper (1498, 1499)



1877 Similar but the head of Liberty is smaller. Gold and copper (1500, 1501)
The two Fifty Dollar Pieces in gold are in the U. S. Mint Collection
now in the U. S. National Museum.



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2



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7



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13



14



DOUBLE EAGLES

(\$20 Pieces)

1 1859 Seated figure of Liberty. The Paquet design. Copper or copper-gilt (276)

2 1859 Liberty head. The Longacre design. Copper (282)

3 1859 Longacre obverse and Paquet reverse (277)

4 1859 Paquet obverse and Longacre reverse (278)

5 (1859) Longacre design but without date. Silver and copper (279, 280)

6 (1859) Same obverse. Reverse as on No. 1 and 3. Copper. (Not in A.W.)

7 1859 Longacre obverse with eagle reverse by Paquet. Copper (281)

8 1860 Longacre obverse with Paquet reverse as on preceding. Copper (320)



9 (1860) Reverse die only. Eagle with drooping wings. White metal trial piece (321)

10 1865 Regular dies but with motto over eagle as adopted in next year. Gold and copper (468, 469)

11 1872 The Barber design. Gold, aluminum and copper (1209, 1210, 1211)

12 1876 Type adopted in 1877. Gold and copper (1466, 1467)

13 1879 Metric design. Gold and copper (1572, 1573)

14 1879 Metric design. No period between 3 and 5. Should read 3.5 but is expressed 35. Copper (1574)

15 1907 St. Gaudens type. Struck on an extremely concave flan in very high relief. Gold (1741)

We do not list the Barber pattern of 1906 (1739, 1740) or the St. Gaudens thick flan (1742) as none of these pieces are known to be in private collections



1



2



3



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14



EAGLES

(\$10 Pieces)

- 1 1804 Entirely different dies from the coin circulated. Gold and silver. (23, in silver only, where it is erroneously claimed to be the regular dies)
- 2 1861 Type of regular issue with GOD OUR TRUST on scroll over eagle. Gold and copper (337, 338)
- 3 1861 Same type but motto GOD OUR TRUST in plain field. Gold and copper (339, 340)
- 4 1862 Motto on scroll. Copper (355)
- 5 1862 Motto in field. Copper (356). The two preceding pieces are often bronzed
- 6 1863 Motto on scroll. Gold and copper (363, 364)
- 7 1863 Motto in field. Gold and copper (365, 366). The copper pieces are often bronzed
- 8 1865 Regular dies of the year with motto over eagle on reverse as adopted in next year. Gold, silver and copper (471, 472, 473)
- 9 1868 Longacre design. Gold, copper and aluminum (650, 651, 652)

- 10 1869 Longacre obverse. Regular reverse. Copper and aluminum. (710, 711, 712)

- 11 1872 Barber design. Gold, copper and aluminum (1216, 1217, 1218)



- 12 1874 Bickford design for an international coin. Gold, copper, aluminum and nickel (1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370)



- 13 1875 Wm. Barber design. Gold, copper and aluminum. (1403, 1404, 1405)
- 14 1878 Wm. Barber design. IN GOD WE TRUST above head, stars before and behind. E PLURIBUS UNUM over eagle on reverse. Gold and copper (1545, 1546)
- 15 1878 Morgan design. Head divides E PLURIBUS UNUM. IN GOD WE TRUST over eagle on reverse. Gold and copper (1547, 1548)



2



3



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6



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14



HALF EAGLES

(\$5 Pieces)



- 1 1860 Liberty head in turban. Gold and copper (322, 323). The copper pieces were struck on thick and thin flans, often bronzed
- 2 1861 Type of preceding coin of 1860. Copper (341, 342). Thick and thin flans
- 3 1865 Regular type of the year with motto over eagle as adopted in next year. Gold, silver and copper (475, 476, 477)



- 4 1868 Paquet international design. Copper and aluminum, plain and milled edges (653, 654, 655, 656)
- 5 1872 Barber design. Gold, copper and aluminum (1219, 1220, 1221)

- 6 1873 Wm. Barber design. Same reverse as on preceding. Gold, copper and white metal (1286, 1287, 1288)
- 7 1875 Wm. Barber design. Sailor head. Gold, copper and aluminum (1406, 1407, 1408). We have never seen the pattern listed in A-W as No. 1411.
- 8 1878 Wm. Barber design. Turban head. Gold and copper (1549, 1550)
- 9 1878 Morgan design. Similar to preceding. Gold and copper (1551, 1552)
- 10 1878 Liberty head with flowing hair as on the stella of 1879. Copper (1553)
- 11 1878 Large head fills flan. Periods between E PLURIBUS UNUM. Motto over eagle. Copper (1554)
- 12 1878 Similar. Without periods or motto. Copper (1555)
- 13 1878 Similar. With periods but no motto. Copper (1556)
- 14 1878 Similar. Without periods. With motto. Copper (1557)



STELLAS

(\$4 Pieces)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 1879 Flowing hair. Gold, copper and aluminum (1575, 1576, 1577) | 3 1880 Flowing hair. Gold, copper and aluminum (1630, 1631, 1632) |
| 2 1879 Coiled hair. Gold, copper, aluminum and whitemetal (1578, 1579, 1580, 1581) | 4 1880 Coiled hair. Gold, copper and aluminum (1633, 1634, 1635) |

THREE DOLLAR PIECES

- 1 1865 Type of regular issue. The reverse is from a quite different die. Gold and copper (480 gold). Probably unique



- 2 1872 Barber design. Gold, copper, aluminum (1224, 1225, 1226)

QUARTER EAGLES

(\$2½ Pieces)

- 1 1857 Liberty head, similar to 3 Cent nickel. R Value and date 1860. Copper (218)
- 2 1857 Same obverse. R Similar to regular die. Copper (219).

We have never seen the coin listed as A-W 324 nor is it in any of the important collections of patterns.



- 3 1872 Barber design. Gold, copper and aluminum (1229, 1230, 1231)
- 4 1878 Large Liberty head. Gold and copper (1558)

GOLD DOLLARS



- 1 1836 Liberty cap. Gold, silver, copper and orioide (50, 51, 52, 53, 54)
- 2 1849 Engraved pattern

- 3 1852 Ring dollar. Gold, silver, nickel, copper-nickel (152, 153, 154, 155)



- 4 1852 Same obverse. R DOLLAR and wreath. Gold and copper (156, 157)
- 5 1852 New obverse. Gold, silver, copper, copper-nickel and nickel, thick and thin flans (159 to 168)
- 6 1872 Barber design. Gold, copper and aluminum (1234, 1235, 1236)

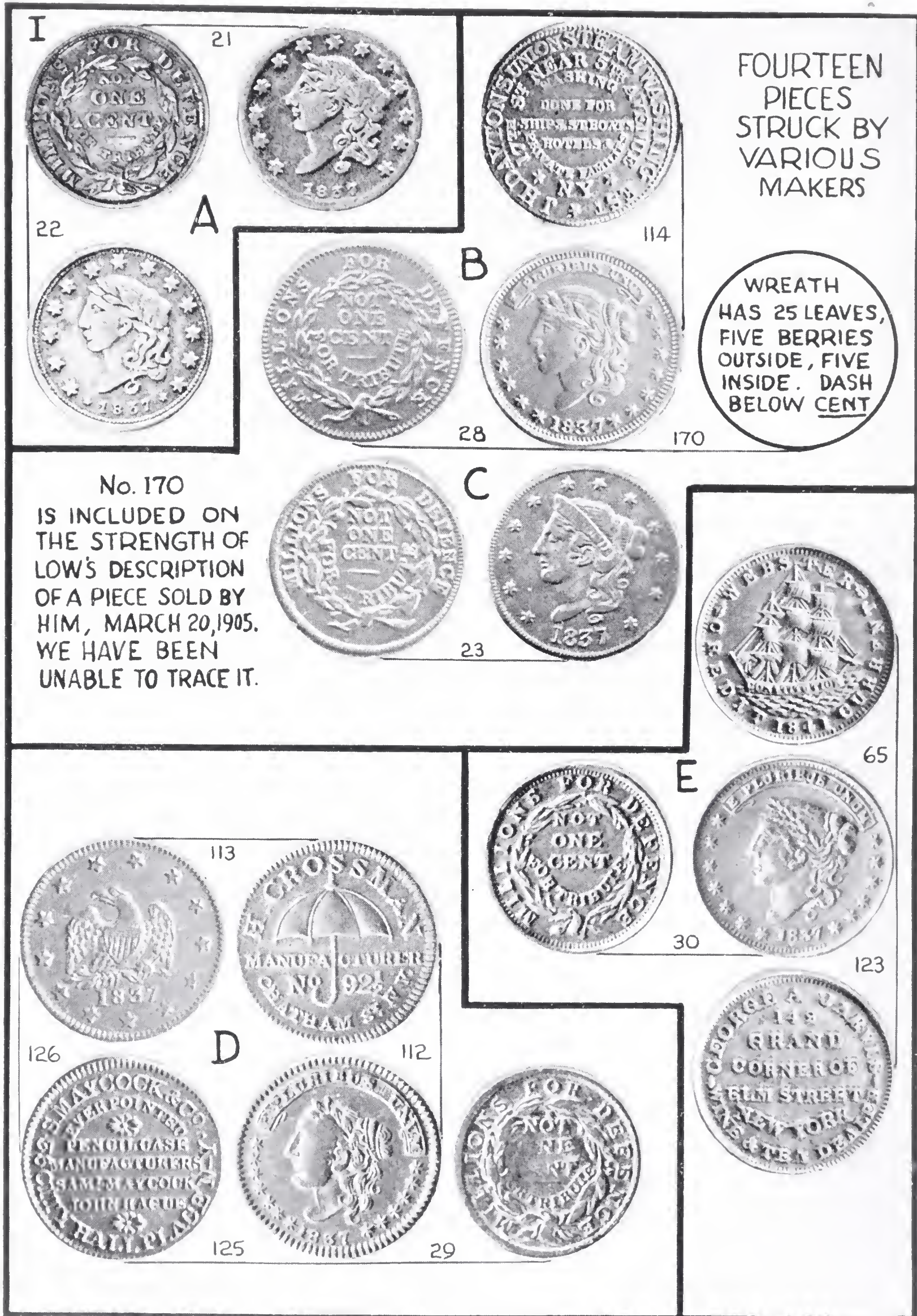


Diagram 1. Miscellaneous issues of Neutral Money and Related Pieces.

Hard Times Tokens of Large-Cent Size

By ALFRED Z. REED

(Continued)

III. NEUTRAL SUBSTITUTES FOR MONEY

The motive for issuing merchants' tokens and political medals, whether serious or satirical, and in whatever size or metal, was to secure publicity, favorable or unfavorable. When the further step was taken of issuing them in the size and metal of the official cent, the primary purpose remained the same, namely to take advantage of the public's need for a copper circulating medium and thus to secure additional publicity. Incidentally, however, the actual metallic value of the particular piece and the cost of striking it were small. The principal items of expense were the cost of the machinery and the compensation paid to the die-sinker. These did not vary with the size of the issue. If, accordingly, a sufficient number of such pieces could be pressed into circulation, their face value, even allowing for a middleman's share of the proceeds, would go far toward covering their cost. Increase their circulation still farther, and an actual profit might be made for whoever took the risk, the manufacturer or an independent promoter. Meanwhile the public, having become more and more accustomed to using, in place of insufficiently abundant official money, copper pieces which had some obvious independent reason for their existence, became increasingly likely to accept private issues which did not pretend to be anything except a substitute for money.

This chain of causes explains why, although store cards of large-cent size were first issued in 1833, and politicals in 1834, it was not until 1837 that unsupported substitutes for the official coinage — frank imitation money — appeared. It is worth remarking that a similar development had occurred in England during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century, and that these avowed substitutes for the regal half-pennies not only continued to circulate in Canada during the Hard Times period, but were supplemented by tokens made especially for Canada, and in some cases manufactured in the United States. These may well have suggested to our button factories and die-sinkers the possibility of paralleling the Canadian private coinage with pieces designed for our own use. Familiarity with foreign substitute-money would not, of itself, have called for similar domestic issues. The primary reason for their appearance was that a similar need for them had arisen. But, as in the first category of store cards, so also in this third group, it is quite likely that the example of Canada accelerated a similar development here.

In this group the dominant type, represented by fourteen of the twenty-six pieces (L.21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 30, 170 on the first diagram, L. 31-36, 69 on the second) show on the obverse the profile of a female head facing left, and on the reverse a wreath, resembling in both cases designs used on the official cent. The patriotic sentiment on the re-

verse, MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE|NOT|ONE|CENT|FOR TRIBUTE, is a slightly modified version of a toast, "Millions for defence but not a cent for tribute," proposed by Robert Goodloe Harper of South Carolina at a dinner given by Federalist members of Congress, June 18, 1798, to John Marshall, the first of our three Commissioners to return to this country from France after the famous X.Y.Z. affair. The saying epitomized the national reaction to the insulting proposals made by agents of the French government, and since another of the envoys, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of the same state, became Federalist candidate for Vice-President in 1800, and for President in 1804 and 1808, the expression has not unnaturally been often attributed to him. Low followed Bartlett's Dictionary of Familiar Quotations in perpetuating this error. During the Jackson administration there had been renewed friction with France over spoliation claims, in the course of which the phrase may have been revived, and since in any case the Federalist party had been traditionally anti-French, the words undoubtedly had pleasant associations for the members of this long defunct party who now—because they had nowhere else to go—were lined up with the Whigs.

The political allusion, however, if any were intended, was extremely subtle compared with the coarse satire of some of the pieces in the preceding group. Quite probably the only reason for now invoking this sentiment was that it provided a good excuse for placing the words ONE|CENT within the wreath, as on the official coinage. Similarly the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM, which appears on all but three of the obverses, may have caused some Whigs to chuckle in recollection of Jackson's alleged response to the honorary degree conferred upon him by Harvard (See COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL, April, 1938, p. 7). A sufficient explanation, however, is to

be found in a desire not to imitate too closely the obverse of the official cent, and in the fact that this motto had long been used on the **reverse** of our silver coins.

A fifteenth piece (L. 39) differed only in replacing the reverse wreath by a circle of twenty-seven stars. Six others (L. 40, 45-48, 67) retained the wreath, but substituted, for one or both sides of the original type, a phoenix with the legend SUBSTITUTE FOR SHINPLASTERS, over NOVR, in place of the obverse head, and SPECIE PAYMENTS SUSPENDED|MAY TENTH|1837 in place of the reverse lettering. (For the allusions, historical rather than political, see below and COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL for July, 1938, pp. 61, 63, with notes 4 and 8).

The other five pieces of this group have either the usual obverse or the usual reverse, but are classified by Low as store cards because of the emblem on the other side. This is certainly incorrect as respects the three which portray the old MERCHANTS EXCHANGE (L. 95, 96, 97; R.-N. Y. C. 56, 54, 55). This piece was of a type long common in England, which pictured public buildings. A close analogue is the ROYAL EXCHANGE which appears on pieces both of the eighteenth and of the early nineteenth centuries (Atkins-Middlesex 56, Dalton-Hamer-Middlesex 45, 65; Davis-Staffordshire 25, 116, 117). The American die was made not to advertise but to commemorate an important edifice which had been destroyed by the great fire of December 16, 1835, three years before its English prototype met a similar fate. Less certainly, but very probably, the reverse of L. 110, 111 (R.-N. Y. C. 12, 13) commemorated the opening of the rebuilt CENTRE MARKET in 1839, and was honestly designed to serve only the purpose stated on its face, namely to accommodate patrons of the market rather than to attract new ones to it.

IV. MANUFACTURERS OF NEUTRAL MONEY

One half of the dominant type, and all twelve of the varieties which departed from this type, were manufactured in the button factory operated by the brothers J. M. L. and W. H. SCOVILL in Waterbury, Connecticut, the predecessors of the present Scovill Manufacturing Company. Interchanges of dies connect these nineteen pieces not only with one another but with three additional undoubted merchants' tokens (L. 122, 153, 154; R.-N. Y. C. 46, 70, 69) and with seven politicals (L. 37, 38, 58-61, 68) to a total of twenty-nine. Three facts establish the identity of the makers. In the first place, one of their own store cards, dated 1837 (L. 130, R.-Conn. 7), shows a phoenix on its obverse. Competitors would hardly have appropriated for L. 45-48 a house symbol which probably originated in the entire destruction of their button factory by fire in 1830. "In what seemed then an incredibly short time," says Andrews' **History of Waterbury**, 1896, (Vol. II, p. 277) "it was rebuilt, the business going on with increased energy." Again, the technical evidence of the border and edge of this store card points in the same direction. Finally, their coinage operations, which according to their own records began in 1834, four years later had assumed such proportions as to subject them to prosecution by the federal authorities.

As early as November, 1837, the New York **Journal of Commerce** attacked "the dirty 'no cents' which are attempted to be put forth so plentifully."

"There are great quantities of copper pieces in the market which circulate as cents, but which are not so. They are generally too light, but the worst point of their construction is the bad metal they are made of, and their consequent tendency to

become foul. Worst of all, they are a vile debasement of the current coin, by which individuals very improperly make a large profit at the public expense, their spurious coins being generally sold by the bushel, at 50 to 62½ cents the hundred."

The following September, William H. Scovill was indicted. Through the courtesy of Hon. C. E. Pickett, Clerk of the United States District Court at New Haven, a copy of the original indictment has been secured. The technical charge was that of passing, November 10, 1837, to Aaron Potter of Waterbury

"sixteen pieces of false figured, forged and counterfeit coin, each and every one of which were by their resemblance and similitude of the good, legal and consent [current?], copper coin of the United States, which are coined at the mint of the United States."

The indictment was returned by the Grand Jury, September 17th. On the 28th an indignant comment by the Whig New York **Daily Express**, reprinted October 4th in the weekly Litchfield **Enquirer**, explicitly identifies these as "copper pieces, 'not one cent'," and makes the point that they were "made to order and sold as merchandise—and never as coin." Clearly the sales price in small transactions was the larger of the two figures quoted above for bushel lots. Sixty-two and a half cents a hundred is the same as sixteen pieces for a dime. In April, 1839, Scovill pleaded to the indictment and was released in bond of \$1000, which was forfeited September 17, 1840, because of his non-appearance. In February, 1842, after the Whigs came into power, the case was marked discontinued.

The second of the two inserted diagrams shows the twenty-one dies from which these twenty-nine Scovill pieces were struck. In the two middle columns five obverses (the four showing the con-

II
TWENTY-NINE
PIECES

STRUCK BY
J.M.L. & WH.
SCOVILL

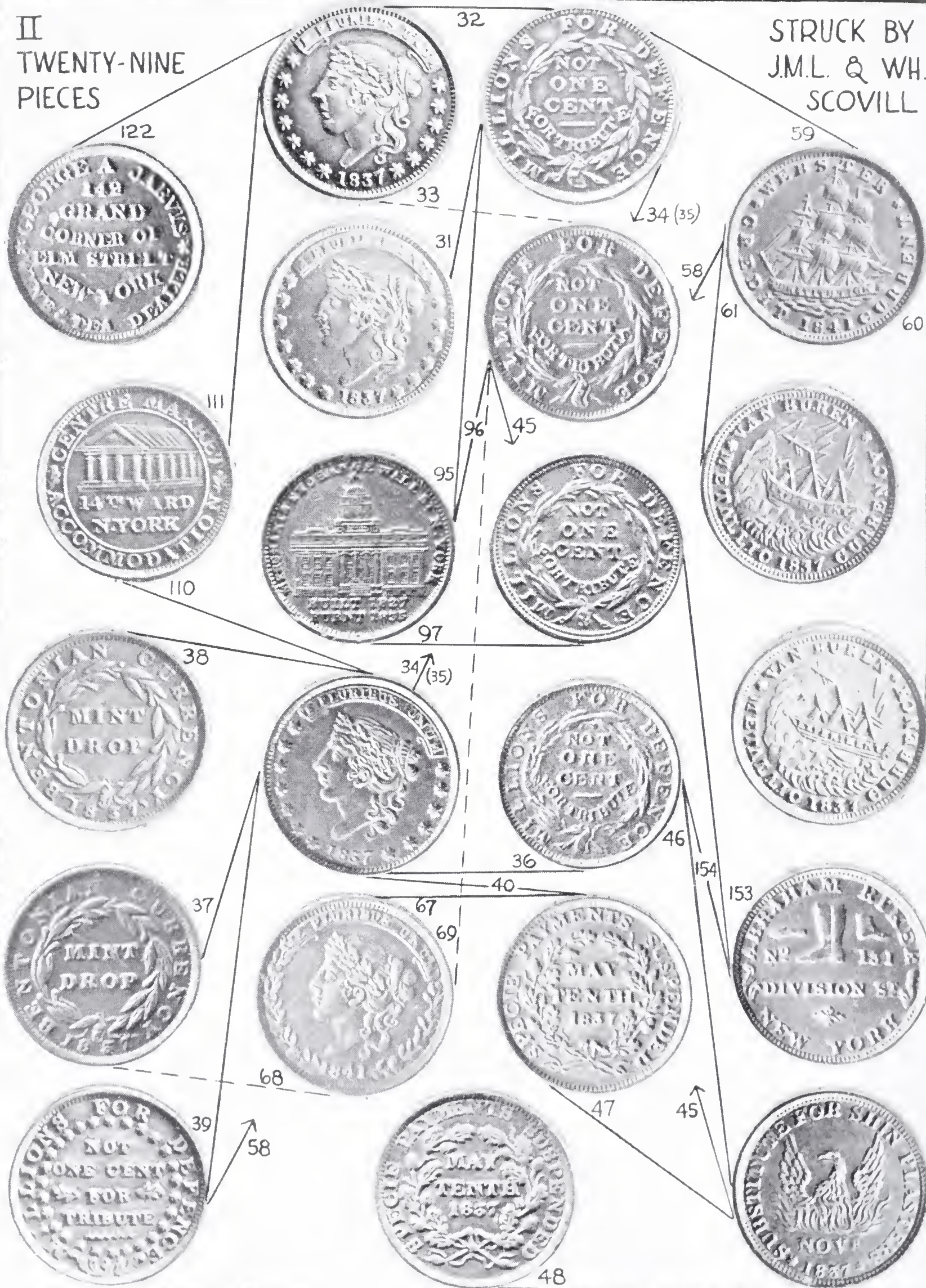


Diagram II. Scovill Issues or Neutral Money and Related Pieces.

ventional female head, and the MERCHANTS EXCHANGE), and five of the six wreath reverses, are placed in what is believed to be the order in which the dies were engraved. The eleven other dies are placed in such a way as to show most clearly the various combinations indicated by the numbered lines. In order not to overload the plate, four of the twenty-nine numbers are not represented by continuous lines. The last 1837 head is joined not only with the six reverses indicated, but also with the first wreath N. O. C. reverse; Low gives to this combination two numbers according as the reverse is badly worn (L. 34) or retouched (L. 35). The phoenix obverse die in the lower right-hand corner is joined with the second wreath N. O. C. die (L. 45) in addition to the three combinations shown. The late WEBSTER ship die (CURRENCY changed to CURRENT) in the upper right-hand corner likewise has four reverses, the fourth being the N. O. C. die with stars in place of wreath in the lower left-hand corner (L. 58).

The first diagram exhibits the seven other pieces of simple substitute-money, together with seven store cards or politicals with which these are connected. Interchanges of dies determine five groups designated by letters. In Group A, an N. O. C. reverse is combined with two heads, both of which resemble that of the official cent in being surmounted only by stars, but wear chaplets in place of coronets. In Group B the obverse bears the Latin motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM, of the Scovill group, but divides the stars differently and has a larger date; this is combined with two N. O. C. reverses (L. 28, 170) and with the store card of Dayton's steam laundry located far uptown at "17th St. near 5th Avenue" (L. 114; R.-N. Y. C. 18). Group C (L. 23) consists of a single pair of dies, standing alone. Both are peculiar. The obverse head restores the coronet of the official cent, inscribed with a translation of the Latin motto into UNITED,

and has an extremely large date and only twelve stars. On the reverse both legend and inscription are much higher than usual. In Group D, a crudely executed E. P. U. head is combined with a reverse which attempts for the first time to copy the double curvature of FOR TRIBUTE in the Scovill group (L. 29). Two downtown merchants, Crossman and Maycock, combine their cards both with this obverse (L. 112, 135; R.-N. Y. C. 15, 53) and with another showing an eagle (L. 113, 126; R. 16, 52). Finally in Group E, the E. P. U. head is combined with an N. O. C. reverse (L. 30), with the store card of George A. Jarvis of Grand Street (L. 123; R.-N. Y. C. 47), and with another Webster CURRENT ship (L. 65). The N. O. C. die, although of inferior execution, resembles one of Scovill's (L. 97, 153; R.-55, 70) in lacking the customary dash below the word CENT. On the Jarvis and the Webster dies, as again on corresponding Scovill pieces (Jarvis, L. 122, R. 46; Webster, L. 58-61) the legend is divided into two halves by small ornaments, but these are now small leaves in place of six-pointed stars.

The technical evidence of border, edge, and diameter of flan, added to that of stock ornaments, general workmanship, and design, indicates that Group C (the peculiar L. 23) was made by the same hands as Group B. There remain four groups exhibiting characteristics which distinguish them alike from one another and from the larger Scovill group. Low believed, I think correctly, that Group D was the product of James G. Moffett of Belleville and New York City. Both the border and the eagle on his store cards (R.-N. Y. C. 58, 59; not in Low's list because not dated) point in this direction. None of the other three groups A, B-C, and E can at present be positively identified as the work of manufacturers or die sinkers who are known to have operated during this period: James Bale and Richard Trested of New York City; the Richards firm of Attleboro, Massachusetts, with their employee,

Edward Hulseman; True of Troy and possibly also of Albany, N. Y.; Gibbs of Belleville, N. J. Identification of makers on the basis of internal evidence is, of course, highly precarious, since there is always a possibility of untraceable changes, or even of a revolution, in the technical methods employed.

V. DATES AND ORDER OF ISSUES

There is almost no external evidence as to the dates of these pieces or the order in which they were issued. The quotations from the *New York Journal of Commerce* and *Daily Express* suggest, but are far from proving, that as late as November, 1837, only N. O. C. dies were used for the reverse.

The internal evidence is of three kinds: the date on the face; resemblances or changes of design; die-wear and retouching. In each case great care must be used in interpreting the facts. The date on the face shows only that the piece was not struck before this. Legitimate subsequent reissues struck from earlier dies (not to be confused with "restrikes" intended only for collectors) were common, and in Canada it is notorious that even the first issue was often pre-dated, sometimes by many years, in order to evade legal restrictions upon the manufacture or importation of private tokens. Similar reasons account for the absence, in our own country, of the dates 1838, 1839 and 1840. This does not mean that no tokens were issued between 1837 and 1841. It means only that during the intervening years threats of prosecution by the federal authorities made it advisable, even when new obverse dies were engraved, to retain the original 1837 date. Only after the Whigs secured control of the prosecuting machinery was it safe to issue pieces showing on their face that the federal authorities had been defied.

In this connection it may be noted that NOVR|1837 on the obverse die of L. 45-48 does not even pretend to be the date of issue. It commemorates merely an historical event supposed to

mark the beginning of recovery from the depression, a meeting namely, on the 27th of that month, in New York City, of bankers from all over the country, and their announcement that all would resume specie payments within a year. The technical evidence indicates that the die was not engraved and struck until 1841.

The second kind of evidence is secured by comparing the designs of pieces both with one another and with that of the official large cent. It provides a basis for conjectures which, however plausible, are always subject to revision on the basis of newly discovered external evidence.

The third kind of evidence, signs of die-wear, including actual fractures, and of retouching, is positive, and conclusive in so far as it can be ascertained. As an illustration, if a single reverse die is found combined with two obverses, it is often possible, through examination of the reverse, to tell which of the two combinations came first. If, in addition one of the two obverse dies is broken, as for instance in the case of L. 21, this establishes a strong, though not an irrefutable, presumption that this was the earlier die, the other being made to replace it. There are three limitations, however, even upon this kind of evidence. In the first place, it is available only as between pieces issued by the same coiner. In the second place, signs of die-wear, of retouching, and even of breaks are sometimes so minute that they are difficult to distinguish, especially when the study is prosecuted by elderly gentlemen with failing eyesight. Not only must the pieces be examined with a good lens and keen eyes, but they must be in extremely fine condition to eliminate differences due to the wearing, not of the die but of the struck piece. At the same time it is desirable to have at hand pieces which are not in such good condition, since in some cases the die-wear may not be sufficient to affect a very fine specimen and shows up only when the

piece itself becomes worn. The examiner must also be on his guard against attributing to the condition of the dies differences which are due only to the way in which the pieces were struck, or to the behavior under pressure of flans whose metallic composition may vary; as, for instance, when a greater or less "creep" of the metal toward the edge affects the dots of the border and the serifs of the legend. And still a third source of possible error is the fact that the conclusions of any study are necessarily based upon the pieces actually examined. There is always the chance that a piece may turn up showing an earlier die-condition than any seen by the examiner.

An uncompleted study, based on these three kinds of evidence, has been carried to the point where at least certain general conclusions are reasonably clear. The known facts suggest strongly that the main line of development was through Groups A and B to the Scovills, and that Groups C, D, and E were side issues. The more important of the twenty-six pieces may be provisionally arranged in the following order:

L. 21 of Group A appears to be the earliest and originated the dominant type of female head obverse, N. O. C. reverse. The obverse die broke at first striking. It continued to be used, but was replaced, as soon as possible, by a new die (L. 22).

L. 28 of Group B was the first to add E PLURIBUS UNUM to the obverse. The reverse die of the very rare L. 170 has not been seen by the writer. It may be a discarded pattern.

The Scovills, of which I think L. 32, L. 31, and L. 95 were the earliest issues, in the order named, were responsible for obverses and reverses which did not differ radically from those of Group B. The heads were better designed, with smaller dates, as on the strictly contemporary official cents, and with a different division of the stars. The reverses were likewise improved by

curving back the two ends of FOR TRIBUTE. Only in this group does either side (other than of related store cards or politicals) depart from those of the prevailing female head—NOT|ONE|CENT type. L. 95 was the first of several such departures.

L. 23 (Group C) was an attempt by the makers of L. 28 to replace the customary chapleted female head by one with a coronet inscribed with a translation of the customary Latin motto. It had no consequences, possibly because of the error in the number of stars, possibly because the Scovills had already committed themselves to the earlier design. L. 29, of Group D, was an unskillful copy of one of the earlier Scovills, L. 31. Finally, L. 30, of Group E, was based in part on the later Scovill issue, L. 34 or 35, and in part on earlier and later official cents. The cent of about 1830 provided a model for the end of the bust. The omission of a dash below CENT followed a practice begun by the government in the latter part of 1839.

To return to the Scovills. One of the reasons why the order of their many issues cannot be more precisely determined is that they apparently increased their output by using two presses simultaneously, each with its own pair of dies. Thus, although it is fairly clear that L. 95 was followed by L. 34, 36, 35, and 69, I think in this order, L. 95 was also followed by L. 96, and this was followed by both L. 97 and L. 33. I think that, as indicated in the diagram, the reverse die of L. 39, substituting a circle of stars for the wreath, was made after that of L. 36, and that the piece itself may have been struck after L. 35 but not after L. 69. The twenty-seven stars should properly correspond to the number of states in the union. After Michigan, however, had become the twenty-sixth state in January of 1837, Florida was not admitted as the twenty-seventh until March, 1845. This would extend the coinage of the Hard Times period beyond any date for which we have

evidence from any other source. It is more probable that the die-sinker found it easier, with the aid of a protractor, to divide a circle into twenty-seven than into twenty-six parts.

Add to the foregoing two other considerations. First, the departures from the "dominant type" (with the possible exception of the earliest, the issue which commemorated the destruction of the old MERCHANTS EXCHANGE) were presumably made to meet the government's objections that one or both sides resembled too closely the official coinage. The fear of prosecution did not prevent the old types, however, from still being issued, sometimes from the old dies, sometimes from new dies bearing the old date. Second, the omission of the dash from the official cent indicates 1840 as the date of issue, not only of L. 97, when the official dash was omitted, but also of all pieces which we have reason to believe, on other grounds, were struck at about the same time, even though they retained the dash.

On this concededly precarious basis we should probably not go widely wrong if we assigned the following dates to the twelve pieces produced by combining with one another the ten dies in the two middle columns of our second table:

1837: 32, 31, 95. Of pieces not made by the Scovills, L. 21-22 and 28, 170 came earlier in the same year, L. 23 at about the same time. Moffet's L. 29 was later.

1838 and 1839: 96, 34, 33. The falling off may be ascribed partly to better business conditions, and partly to the competition of the new phoenix type.

1840: 97, 36, 35. This year or the next saw also L. 30 made by still another rival of the Scovill firm. A secondary business recession not only increased the demand, but made the optimistic phoenix seem somewhat untimely, especially to Whig manufacturers in a presidential year.

1841: 67, 40, 69. Only a single new, honestly dated, obverse die was

made. It showed the usual E. P. U. female head, but foliage in place of stars. This was combined with a new reverse which, like that of L. 39, was intended to meet the objections to the original N. O. C. design, that of resembling too closely the official cent. In this case, instead of omitting the wreath but retaining the original inscription, the wreath was retained and the words ONE CENT omitted. Both obverse and reverse were later combined with other dies. In particular, a reverse which had already been used for L. 96, 33, and the phoenix 45, in this order, was now combined with this new obverse to constitute one variety of 69. Later it was used again with the phoenix, making a second variety of 45. Still later it was retouched and formed a second variety of 69.

Further study of the remaining seventeen Scovills, including both the seven other pieces of neutral money and the ten related store cards or politicals, should serve both to supplement and to check these tentative conclusions.

Publication Date Delayed

Owing to certain necessary revisions to be made in the Silver Dollars of North and South America, its publication cannot be made on schedule. It is now expected to be off the press shortly after the first of May.

Paper Money Issued by Cities and Towns in the United States

In this issue of the Journal is the first installment of a list of notes by Mr. D. C. Wismer, the well-known paper money expert. This list represents many years of diligent research and is the most accurate and comprehensive ever published. The values given are for notes in fine condition.

United States Commemorative Coins

Cincinnati Musical Center Half Dollar



Half Dollar, 1936. Obverse: Bust of Stephen Foster to right; below in small letters STEPHEN FOSTER, AMERICA'S TROUBADOUR; around upper border in large letters UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; around lower border, HALF DOLLAR; in left field, in direct line with the U in UNITED and nape of neck, the engraver's initials C.O. in monogram. Reverse: Draped form of a woman playing a lyre; in upper left field, 1886; in lower right field, 1936; in exergue in three lines, IN GOD WE TRUST—E PLURIBUS UNUM — LIBERTY; around border in large letters, CINCINNATI. A. MUSIC. CENTER. OF. AMERICA. Edge, reeded. Size, 19. Designed by Miss Constance Ort-mayer. Number coined, 1936 Philadelphia 5,005. 1936 Denver 5,005. 1936 San Francisco, 5,006. All issued.

Departing from the usual custom of commemorating the anniversary of the founding of a city, this piece has the distinction of commemorating the contribution made to music by the city of Cincinnati over a period of fifty years. The large German population of Cincinnati makes this city noteworthy for its music. The first Sangerfest was held there in 1849, and again met there in 1870, when a new hall was built for its accommodation. Under the leadership of Theodore Thomas, the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association was incor-

porated and the first of its biennial May festivals was held in 1873. There are now in Cincinnati several important musical societies as well as two schools of music, The Conservatory of Music and the College of Music.

Stephen Foster, the subject of the obverse was selected because of all American song and ballad writers he is perhaps closest to the hearts of the people. Born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of July, 1826, he showed an early aptitude for music. At thirteen he wrote the song "Sadly to Mine Heart Appealing", and at sixteen "Open Thy Lattice, Love". He then entered his brother's business house in Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining there for three years. But during that time he did not neglect his great gift. While there he wrote such songs as "Old Uncle Ned", "Oh Susannah!" and others. He then left the business to devote all his time to song writing, producing, in rapid succession such popular songs as "Nelly Was a Lady", "Old Kentucky Home", "Old Folks at Home" and "Massa's In de Cold, Cold, Ground". For these and other songs he received considerable sums. For "Old Folks at Home" alone, he received fifteen thousand dollars.

In 1850 he married and moved to New York, but shortly returned to his native Pittsburgh. One of his most popular songs, "Old Black Joe" was written in 1861, four years before his death. Like many others it was popular on both sides of the Atlantic and was translated into many languages. Though Foster has never been considered as a great musician or composer, his song-writing gives him a prominent and secure place in the modern developments of popular music. He died, while yet a young man, in New York on the 13th of January, 1864.

Long Island Tercentenary Half Dollar



Half Dollar, 1936. Obverse: Conjoined heads of Dutch Pioneer and Indian facing right; around upper border, LIBERTY; around lower border, E. PLURIBUS UNUM; below chin of Indian the designer's initials H.W. in monogram. Reverse: Dutch merchant sailing ship sailing to right; below ship, in small letters, IN GOD WE TRUST; in exergue, in three curved lines, 1936, LONG ISLAND TERCENTENARY; around upper border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HALF DOLLAR. Edge, reeded. Size, 19. Designed by Howard Kenneth Weinman. Number coined 81,826. All issued.

The early history of Long Island is little more than a long account of conflicts between the Indians, the Dutch, and the English colonists. Apparently the first white settlement was made in 1636 at Jamaica Bay by Dutch Colonists. Four years later, some of the inhabitants of Lynn, Massachusetts, needing more land, went to Long Island in search of a plantation. They based their claim on a grant made in 1620 by James I to the Plymouth Company, which in 1635 was conveyed to William Alexander, Earl of Stirling. They bargained for a tract near the west end with Lord Stirling's agent and with the natives. The jealous Dutch sent a force to take possession of the land, and set up the arms of the Prince of Orange. Soon afterwards a dozen of the English

company began to erect buildings there, and took down the Dutch arms and placed the effigy of an ugly Indian in its place. The Dutch, being greatly provoked, sent some soldiers who captured the Englishmen and imprisoned them, but they were released after a few days having taken an oath of allegiance to the Dutch government.

The adventurers now moved to the east end of the Island and settled the town of Southampton. In 1643 another English settlement was made at Hempstead by men from Stamford, Connecticut, who in 1644 secured a patent from Governor Keift of New Netherland. Other settlements followed rapidly and on the recovery of New York by the Dutch in 1673 the English settlements refused to submit to the Dutch Governor. In 1674 by the treaty of Westminster, Long Island became a part of the British Colony of New York. As time went on the different nationalities became reconciled to each other and devoted their time to farming and fishing rather than to fighting.

The first battle in the American War for Independence took place on Long Island in 1776. It was expected in England to be decisive in the contest of the colonies. Though the English under the leadership of Lord Howe defeated Washington's army and drove them over to New York City, the loss was not serious enough to affect the final outcome.

Long Island is about 115 miles long and from twelve to twenty-three miles broad. Its total area is about 1680 square miles. It is one of the most important industrial centers in the United States. Farming and fishing are still important activities, although many of the large farms have been divided into suburban residential districts.

York County Centennial Half Dollar



Half Dollar, 1936. Obverse: Seal of York County, Maine; at sides the dates 1636-1936; below, in small letters, IN GOD WE TRUST; around outer border, in large letters, YORK COUNTY FIRST COUNTY IN MAINE. Reverse: View of Brown's Garrison which was situated at Saco; stockade in background, rising sun above; in foreground four sentries, one mounted; above stockade, LIBERTY; below, E PLURIBUS UNUM; around outer border in large letters, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HALF DOLLAR; directly below BUS in PLURIBUS the designer's initials W.H.R. in small incuse letters. Edge, reeded. Size, 19. Designed by Walter H. Rich. Number coined 25,015, all issued.

The splendid view of the stockade on the obverse of this coin was copied from an old wood-cut and undoubtedly depicts the actual appearance of such a structure. During the first early settling of America such buildings were common and served as forts. Usually the inhabitants of such forts comprised a group or garrison of soldiers under a general or other leaders, whose stout resistance against the Indians and other enemies laid the foundation for the later colonization and growth of America. The sites of these garrison headquarters are today marked in

almost every part of New England. The one shown on the commemorative half dollar of York County, Maine, is that of Brown's Garrison. It was situated on the Saco River, and was approximately the site of the present city of Saco, the exact location being occupied by one of the local banks.

The City of Saco was settled in 1631 and was the center of the government of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the proprietor of the province of Maine, from 1636 to 1653. In 1653 Saco was put under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and until 1672 Saco and Biddeford comprised one town, named Saco until 1718 and Biddeford from 1718 to 1762. In 1716 Sir William Pepperell was given the title to the principal part of Saco and in 1752 it was made a separate parish, ten years afterwards being renamed Pepperellboro. In 1805 this property was seized once more, again named Saco, and in 1867 was chartered as a city.

Today Saco is a thriving city of approximately 8,000 inhabitants and is a popular summer resort. Its beautiful public park, the Dyer Library and the York Institute are well known throughout New England. The Saco River affords its water-power, and the most important industrial manufactures are cotton-mill machinery and cotton goods.

The reverse is the seal of York County, although slight alterations were made in adopting it for use on this coin. The seal is a red cross on a white shield and in the upper left corner is the pine tree, emblematic of the State of Maine. The models were made in solid brass by the G. S. Pacetti Company of Boston and reduced by the Medallic Art Company of New York.

Bridgeport Centennial Half Dollar



Half Dollar, 1936. Obverse: Head of P. T. Barnum to left; below P. T. BARNUM; Around border, BRIDGEPORT CONNECTICUT CENTENNIAL. 1826-1936. Reverse: Large standing eagle with upraised wings, in lower right field, IN GOD WE TRUST — E PLURIBUS UNUM — LIBERTY; below rock on which eagle stands, HALF DOLLAR; around upper border, UNITED STATE OF AMERICA; in lower right field, near border, the designer's initial K. Edge, reeded. Size, 19. Designed by Henry Kreiss. Number coined 25,015. All issued.

This coin commemorates the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of Bridgeport as a city, and at the same time pays tribute to its most outstanding citizen. For Phineas Taylor Barnum, whose name is now a synonym for showmanship, was at one time the mayor of Bridgeport and always considered that city his home. He is remembered by his fellow citizens as a great philanthropist for he did much to improve the city. Of his many gifts to the city his greatest single one was Seaside Park, now one of the most beautiful parks in New England, having a sea-front two and one-half miles in length. Barnum's name is world-famous and his career so well known we need touch but briefly upon it here. He was born in Bethel, Connecticut, 1810, his father being an inn- and store-keeper. Barnum first started as a store-keeper and

was also concerned in the lottery mania then prevailing in the United States. After several set-backs in this and other businesses he moved to New York and in 1835 began his career as a showman.

His first venture was the purchase and exploitation of a colored woman, Joyce Heth, alleged to have been the nurse of George Washington and to be over 160 years of age. After a short but lucrative period the negress died and it was then proved that she could not have been more than seventy.

Then followed other ventures. He became the manager of Charles Stratton, the celebrated dwarf known as "General Tom Thumb". The combination was a great success. There seemed to be no limit to Barnum's enterprise. He astounded the world when he engaged Jenny Lind, "The Swedish Nightingale", to sing in America at \$1000. a night for 150 performances, all expenses to be paid by himself. In 1855 he retired from the show business but two years later, being hounded by his creditors, he again resumed his old career as a showman. In 1871 he founded the famous circus known as Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, "The Greatest Show on Earth". Later it became world famous as Barnum & Bailey and in 1907 was sold to Ringling Brothers. Barnum died on the 7th of April, 1891. During his life he wrote several books such as "The Humbugs of the World", "Struggles and Triumphs" and his "Autobiography".

These half dollars were sold for two dollars each, the proceeds being used to defray expenses incidental to the celebration of the event. Some criticism has been made as to the artistic merits of the coin but nevertheless it compares favorably in historical interest with many others of the series.

April, 1939

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of January, 1939

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—regular			
Half dollars—Arkansas Centennial	\$1,052.00	\$1,052.50	\$1,052.00
Half dollars—Oregon Trail	1,502.00	1,502.50	1,502.00
Quarter dollars	207,000.00		
Dimes	177,000.00		75,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	281,850.00		
One-cent bronze	93,140.00	53,000.00	20,000.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments

AT PHILADELPHIA MINT			
Cuba	Silver	900 fine	1 Peso
			2,000,000 pieces

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of February, 1939

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—regular	\$165,000.00		
Quarter dollars	34,000.00		
Dimes	165,000.00		\$100,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	304,450.00		
One-cent bronze	73,860.00	\$14,900.00	15,000.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments

AT PHILADELPHIA MINT			
Cuba	Silver	900 fine	1 Peso
			2,500,000 pieces

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of March, 1939

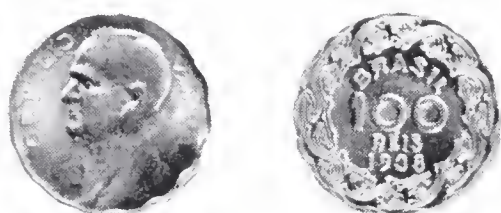
Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—proof	\$1,256.00		
Quarter dollars	280,327.25		
Dimes	105,231.20		\$150,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	367,200.00		
One-cent bronze	46,746.00		25,000.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments

AT PHILADELPHIA MINT			
Cuba	Silver	900 fine	1 Peso
			2,300,000 pieces

New Issues of Coins

BRAZIL



Nickel. 100 Reis, 1938. Bust of President Getulio Vargas to l. R Value and date in ornamental border.

Aluminum bronze. 6 pence, 1938. Obverse similar. R Value in wreath, engrailed edge.



Nickel. 3 pence, 1938. Similar.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA



Aluminum bronze. 2 Shillings 1938. Crowned head of King George VI l. R Palm tree. Engrailed edge.

Aluminum bronze. 1 Shilling, 1938. Similar.

VATICAN CITY



Sede Vacante. Silver 10 Lire, 1937. Arms and emblems of the Popes. R Dove.

Silver. 5 Lire, 1939. Similar.

NOTES ISSUED BY CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES
FROM 1775 TO 1866 INCLUSIVE

By D. C. WISMER

ALABAMA

Town of Cahawba		
Denomination	Date	Valuation
12½c	August, 1837	\$2.00

City of Mobile		
5c	September, 1861 .....	.50
6¼c	January 1st, 1838	2.00
10c	September, 1861 .....	.50
10c	May 4th, 1865	—
10c	No date .....	.50
15c	No date .....	.50
25c	—	—
25c	May 4th, 1865	1.00
25c	No date .....	.50
50c	1837	2.00
50c	—	—
50c	May 4th, 1865	1.00
75c	1837	2.00
\$1	May, 1862 .....	.50
\$2	May, 1862 .....	.50
\$3	May, 1862 .....	.50

Corporation of Montgomery		
3c	August 5th, 1861	1.00
\$1	—	—

City of Selma		
5c	October 1st, 1865 .....	.50
10c	October 1st, 1865 .....	.50
25c	October 1st, 1865 .....	.50
50c	October 1st, 1865 .....	.50

Talladega		
25c	August 1st, 1865	\$1.00

City of Tuscaloosa		
5c	1862 (Ship)	1.00
5c	1862 (Train)	1.00
5c	1862 (Large FIVE)	1.00
10c	1862	1.00
10c	August 9th, 1862	1.00
12½c	—	1.00
25c	(Agriculture)	1.00
25c	(Commerce)	1.00
25c	(Cattle)	1.00
50c	(Canal)	1.00
50c	May 9th, 1862	1.00

ARKANSAS

Town of Batesville		
\$1	March 24th, 1842	2.00

Town of Fayetteville		
\$1	May 1st, 1842	2.00
\$2	May 1st, 1842	2.00

City of Little Rock

Denomination	Date	Valuation
50c	1839	2.00
\$3	December 13th, 1839	2.00

City of Pine Bluff

50c	No date	2.00
-----	---------------	------

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento City

Issued \$16,603.00 in Scrip prior
to June, 1851.

DELAWARE

Town of Newark

5c	1862 Train	1.00
5c	1862 (Green)	1.00
5c	1862 (Red FIVE)	1.00
5c	1862 Ship	1.00
5c	1862 “ (Red FIVE)	1.00
10c	1862	1.00
10c	1862 (Green Print)	1.00
10c	1862 (Red TEN)	1.00
20c	1862 (Covered Wagon) (Green)	1.00
20c	1862 (Covered Wagon) (Red TWENTY)	1.00
20c	1862 (Agriculture)	1.00
20c	1862 (Primitive Train)	1.00
50c	1862 (Green Print)	2.00
50c	1862 (Red FIFTY)	2.00

City of Wilmington

5c	1814	5.00
5c	May 15th, 1837	2.00
5c	March 15th, 1841	2.00
5c	September 1st, 1862 .....	.50
5c	November 1st, 1862 .....	.50
5c	December 1st, 1862 .....	.50
10c	1814	5.00
10c	May 15th, 1837	2.00
10c	September 1st, 1862 .....	.50
10c	November 1st, 1862 .....	.50
10c	December 1st, 1862 .....	.50
25c	March 15th, 1841	2.00
25c	September 1st, 1862 .....	.50
25c	November 1st, 1862 .....	.50
25c	December 1st, 1862 .....	.50
50c	March 15th, 1841	—
50c	September 1st, 1862	1.00
50c	November 1st, 1862	1.00
50c	December 1st, 1862	1.00

District of Columbia		
Corporation of Alexandria		
(Notes in circulation in 1842)		
Denomination	Date	Valuation
\$1	1846	5.00
\$2	1846	5.00
Corporation of Georgetown		
\$2	December 23d, 1824	10.00
\$1	1850	5.00
\$6	.....	10.00
Corporation of Washington		
(Notes in circulation in 1842)		

FLORIDA		
City of Pensacola		
Denomination	Date	Valuation
6¼c	December 2d, 1839 ..	2.00
50c	February 1st, 1862 ..	—
Corporation of Tallahassee		
5c	March 1st, 1862	1.00
10c	March 1st, 1862	1.00
25c	March 1st, 1862	1.00
50c	March 1st, 1862	1.00
\$1	1841	2.00

(To be continued)

Prices Realized on Gold Coins Sold
at Auction May 3rd

AMONG the outstanding rarities that were disposed of in the sale conducted at J. C. Morgenthau & Co., Inc., 1 West 47th St., New York, were the following pieces:

Quarter Eagles		
Lot No		
6	1826 Very fine	\$155.00
38	1848 CAL over eagle. Proof	90.00
48	1854 D. Very fine	137.50
57	1863 Proof	800.00
70	1875 Proof	71.00

Half Eagles		
141	1820 Square base 2. Uncirculated	97.50
142	1821 Uncirculated	385.00
240	1875 Proof	152.50
272	1887 Proof	157.50

Eagles		
444	1933 Uncirculated	126.00

Double Eagles		
Lot No.		
484	1881 Proof	120.00
485	1882 Proof	136.00
487	1883 Proof	575.00
489	1884 Proof	285.00
494	1887 Proof	160.00
547	1921 Uncirculated	260.00
557	1931 D. Uncirculated	130.00

Private Gold		
584	(1849) Miners Bank, 10 Dollars	165.00
591	1852 50 Dollars. U. S. Assay Office	220.00
597	5 Dollars. Oregon Exchange Co.	146.00

The total of the April 12th Sale was \$13,273.55 and that of May 3rd, \$15,998.75, making the first two portions of the Collection realize the total of \$29,272.30. The third and final part of the Collection will be sold June 7th, and will include a complete collection of United States Gold Dollars, nearly a complete series of Three Dollar Gold pieces and an extensive collection of foreign gold coins.

April, 1939

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

Prices Revised to May 1, 1939

Prices are subject to change without notice. Postage extra in all cases. All quotations are for uncirculated coins. This list cancels all previous ones.

Complete set of types—45 pieces \$140.00

	Price		Price
3. 1892 Columbus	1.50	40. 1935 Texas	
4. 1893 Columbus	1.00	40a. 1935 Texas D	
5. 1915 Pan. Pacific	17.50	40b. 1935 Texas S	
6. 1918 Lincoln	1.25	Sold only in sets of three....	4.50
7. 1920 Maine	5.00	41. 1936 Arkansas	
8. 1920 Pilgrim	1.50	41a. 1936 Arkansas D	
9. 1921 Pilgrim	10.00	41b. 1936 Arkansas S	
10. 1921 Missouri	17.50	Sold only in sets of three....	6.00
11. 1921 Missouri. 2*4	25.00	42. 1936 Rhode Island	
12. 1921 Alabama	5.00	42a. 1936 Rhode Island D	
13. 1921 Alabama. 2x2	17.50	42b. 1936 Rhode Island S	
14. 1922 Grant	2.00	Sold only in sets of three....	6.50
15. 1922 Grant*	45.00	43. 1936 Boone	2.00
16. 1923 Monroe	1.75	43a. 1936 Boone D	
17. 1924 Huguenot	3.00	43b. 1936 Boone S	
18. 1925 Lexington	1.75	Sold by the pair only.....	10.00
19. 1925 Stone Mt.	1.00	44. 1936 Texas	
20. 1925 California	2.75	44a. 1936 Texas D	
21. 1925 Vancouver	10.00	44b. 1936 Texas S	
22. 1926 Sesqui	2.00	Sold only in sets of three....	6.00
23. 1926 Oregon	1.50	45. 1936 Oregon	3.00
24. 1926 Oregon S	1.50	45a. 1936 Oregon S	9.00
25. 1927 Vermont	3.00	46. 1936 San Diego	2.50
26. 1928 Hawaii	15.00	47. 1936 Cleveland	1.50
27. 1928 Oregon	5.00	48. 1936 Wisconsin	1.75
28. 1933 Oregon	10.00	49. 1936 Cincinnati	
29. 1934 Oregon	5.00	49a. 1936 Cincinnati D	
30. 1934 Maryland	1.50	49b. 1936 Cincinnati S	
31. 1934 Texas	1.50	Sold only in sets of three....	25.00
32. 1934 Boone	4.00	50. 1936 Long Island	1.50
33. 1935 Boone	2.50	51. 1936 York, Me.	1.50
33a. 1935 Boone D	5.00	52. 1936 Bridgeport	2.50
33b. 1935 Boone S	5.00	53. 1936 Lynchburg	3.50
34. 1935 Connecticut	3.50	54. 1936 Elgin, Ill.	1.50
35. 1935 Arkansas	2.50	55. 1936 Albany, N. Y.	2.25
35a. 1935 Arkansas D	5.00	56. 1936 San Francisco	2.50
35b. 1935 Arkansas S	5.00	57. 1936 Columbia, S.C.	
36. 1935 Hudson	8.50	57a. 1936 Columbia D	
37. 1935 San Diego	1.75	57b. 1936 Columbia S	
38. 1935 Spanish Trail	5.00	Sold only in sets of three	10.00
39. 1935 Boone. With small		58. 1936 Robinson	1.50
1934 date	2.25	59. 1937 Roanoke Is.	2.00
39a. 1935 Same D		60. 1937 Boone	2.50
39b. 1935 Same S		61. 1937 Oregon D	2.25
Sold only by the pair.....	50.00	62. 1936 Delaware	2.00

	Price		Price
63. 1938 New Rochelle	2.25	66. 1937 Texas	
64. 1936 Gettysburg	2.25	66a. 1937 Texas D	
65. 1937 Arkansas		66b. 1937 Texas S	
65a. 1937 Arkansas D		Sold only in sets of three..	5.25
65b. 1937 Arkansas S		67. 1936 Norfolk	2.00
Sold only in sets of three	12.50	68. 1937 Antietam	2.50

OTHER SILVER COMMEMORATIVE COINS AND MEDALS

1893 Quarter Dol. Isabella	2.50	1935 Pony Express. Coin silver...	3.00
1900 Dollar. Lafayette	4.00	1935 Pony Express Jubilee.	
1925 Norse Centennial	1.00	Nickel-Silver25

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1903 Dollar. Jefferson	6.50	1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac. Octag..	250.00
1903 Dollar. McKinley	6.50	1916 Dollar. McKinley	5.50
1904 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	18.50	1917 Dollar. McKinley	8.50
1905 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	16.50	1922 Dollar. Grant	12.00
1915 2½ Dollar. Pan. Pacific...	17.50	1922 Dollar. Grant. Star	8.00
1915 Dollar. Pan. Pacific	5.00	1926 2½ Dollar. Sesqui	6.00
1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac. Round	300.00		

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1915 Pan. Pacific	1922 Grant*	1927 Vermont	1935 Boone S
1918 Lincoln	1923 Monroe	1928 Hawaii	1935 Connecticut
1920 Maine	1924 Huguenot	1928 Oregon	1935 Arkansas
1920 Pilgrim	1925 Lexington	1933 Oregon	1935 Hudson
1921 Pilgrim	1925 Stone Mt.	1934 Oregon	1935 San Diego
1921 Missouri	1925 California	1934 Maryland	1935 Spanish Trail
1921 Missouri. 2*4	1925 Vancouver	1934 Texas	1935 Boone. With small 1934 date
1921 Alabama	1926 Sesqui	1934 Boone	1935 Boone D. With small 1934 date

Page No. 349-E	Page No. 349-F	Page No. 349-G	Page No. 349-H
1935 Boone S. With small 1934 date	1936 Arkansas D	1936 San Diego	1936 Elgin, Ill.
1935 Texas	1936 Arkansas S	1936 Cleveland	1936 Albany, N. Y.
1935 Texas D	1936 Boone	1936 Wisconsin	1936 San Francisco
1935 Texas S	1936 Boone D	1936 Cincinnati	1936 Columbia, S. C.
1935 Arkansas D	1936 Boone S	1936 Cincinnati D	1936 Columbia D
1935 Arkansas S	1936 Texas	1936 Cincinnati S	1936 Columbia S
1936 Rhode Island	1936 Texas D	1936 Long Island	1936 Robinson
1936 Rhode Island D	1936 Texas S	1936 York, Me.	1937 Roanoke Is.
1936 Rhode Island S	1936 Oregon	1936 Bridgeport	1937 Boone
1936 Arkansas	1936 Oregon S	1936 Lynchburg	1937 Oregon D

Page No. 349-I	Page No. 349-J	Page No. 349-K
1936 Delaware	1937 Boone S	1938 Arkansas D
1938 New Rochelle	1937 Antietam	1938 Arkansas S
1937 Arkansas	1936 Norfolk	1938 Boone
1937 Arkansas D	1938 Oregon	1938 Boone D
1937 Arkansas S	1938 Oregon D	1938 Boone S
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1864	C. N.	.35	1.00	
1864	Br.	.35	2.50	7.50
1870		1.50		
1871		2.00		
1873				3.00
1874				3.50
1875				3.50
1880				1.25
1881				1.25
1882				1.25
1883				1.25
1884				1.25
1885				2.00
1887				1.25
1888				1.25
1889				1.25
1890				1.25
1891				1.25
1892				1.25
1893			1.00	1.50
1894				1.50
1895				1.50
1896				1.50
1897			1.00	1.50
1899			1.00	1.50
1900			1.00	1.50
1901			1.00	1.50
1908	S		3.00	
1909	S		6.00	

LINCOLN			
1912	S		2.00
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1925	S		4.00

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1873			20.00

THREE CENT PIECES			
Date		Unc.	Proof
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1881		.75	1.50
1882		1.00	1.50
1883		1.00	1.50
1884		1.00	1.50
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1886		1.00	1.50
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1888		.75	1.25
1889		1.00	1.25

FIVE CENT PIECES			
1867		1.25	
1868		1.25	
1869		1.50	
1871		3.50	5.00
1872		2.00	3.00
1876		1.50	2.50
1878			10.00
1883	Cents	1.00	2.00
1884		1.00	1.25
1885		1.50	2.00
1886		1.50	2.00
1887		1.00	1.25
1888		1.25	1.50
1889		1.25	1.50
1890		1.00	1.25
1891			1.25
1892			1.25
1893			1.50
1894			1.25
1895		1.00	1.25
1896		1.00	1.25
1897		1.00	1.50
1898		1.00	1.50
1899		1.00	1.50
1900		1.00	1.50
1901		1.00	1.50
1902		1.00	1.50
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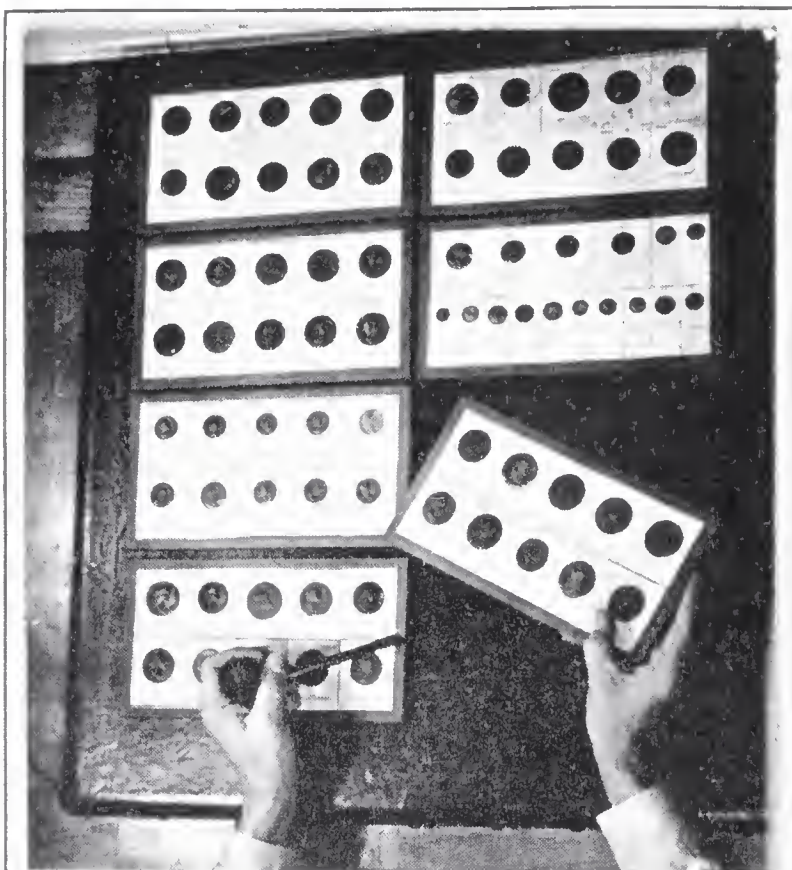
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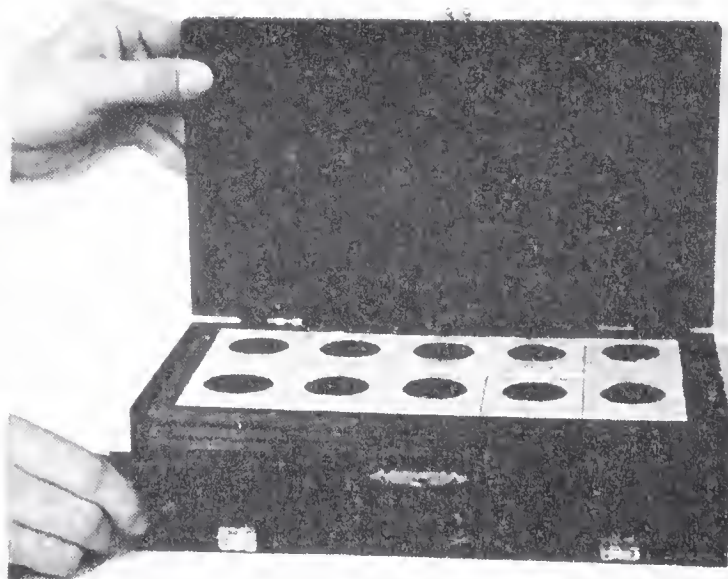
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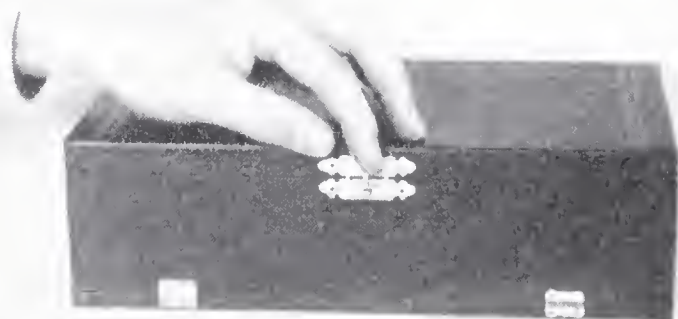
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Easily housed



Compact

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 abcdefghijklmn
 opqrstuvwxyz
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 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ
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 abcdefghijklm
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 qrstuvwxyz
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To letter your Easy Display Blocks



First place the coin blocks in trays so they will be secure. Next, draw VERY light guide lines right across the blocks. Use a soft pencil. Now, letter coin blocks carefully, using one of the alphabets as a copy.

Pens—

For a medium line, such as is used in Alphabets 1, 2 and 3, use a Spencerian Pen No. 42 "Gilt Point, Dome Point." For the heavier line, (Alphabet No. 4) use a Speedball A5. This pen should be held so that there is an even pressure on both points of the nib. For Alphabet No. 6 a Crow Quill Pen, Gillott's No. 659 is used. A special holder is usually sold with these little pens. It is suggested for general use that you have a pen holder with a small rubber grip, as the bottles in which the lettering ink comes are narrow-necked.

Inks—

Black: Higgins Waterproof India Ink.

Brown: Weber Waterproof Pigment Ink.

The Weber Waterproof Ink is also attractive in blue or green when used on these blocks.

Eraser—

Use ART GUM. This is best for removing the guide lines. One may erase freely over the black, blue and green colors. Erasing over the brown ink, however, requires a very light touch. Do not attempt to use a hard eraser as this takes off the surface of the block.

We do not sell any of these lettering materials. They may be obtained at any good stationery store. We suggest them because we have found they are the most suitable for our lettering purposes.

THE EASY DISPLAY SYSTEM IS INEXPENSIVE

Price

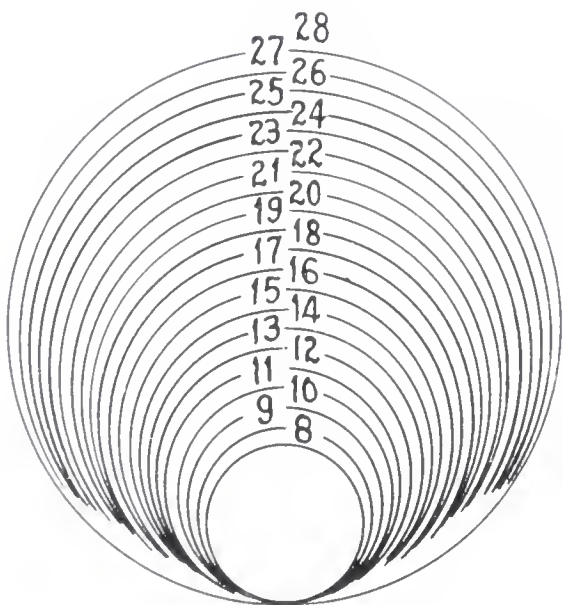
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Trays for holding blocks 35 cents each
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Sample set of 21 blocks showing all the different sizes \$.40

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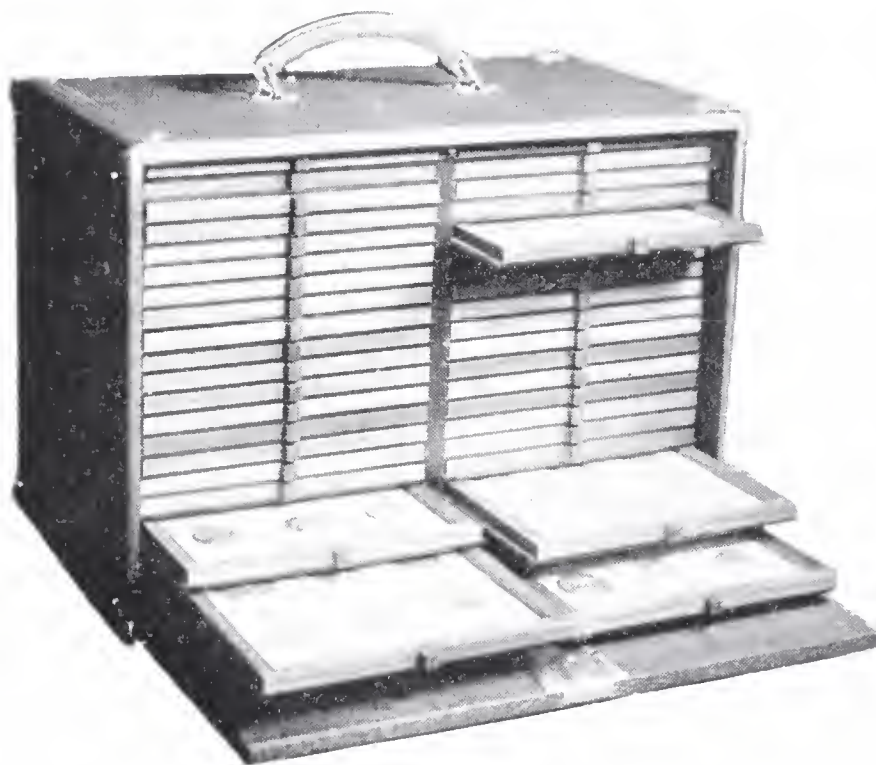
The blocks come in 21 different sizes from 1/2 inch to 1 3/4 inch opening. The scaled circle will simplify the matter of measuring your coins in ordering blocks. The numbers from 8 to 28 indicate 16th of an inch.



MEASURE YOUR COINS BEFORE ORDERING BLOCKS

Place your coin with one edge touching bottom of circle. The number directly above the top edge of the coin is the correct size. A half dollar would read size 19, indicating that a block with a 1 3/16 inch opening will accommodate the coin.

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